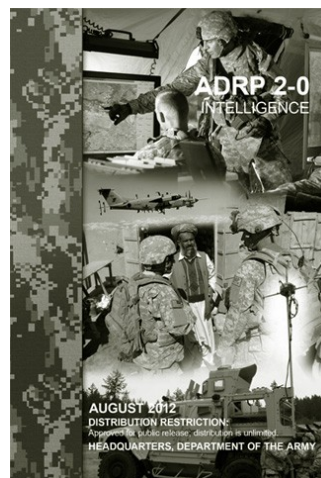
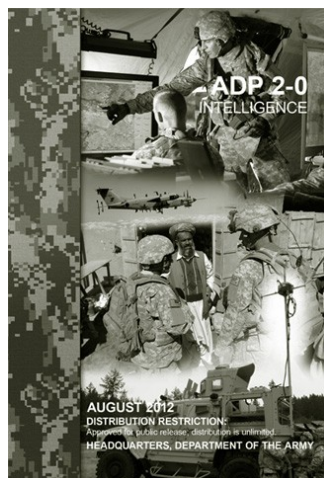




ADP 2-0 and ADRP 2-0

U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence



10 September 2012
This briefing is: UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO

As of: 10 September 2012

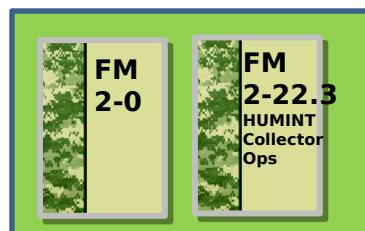
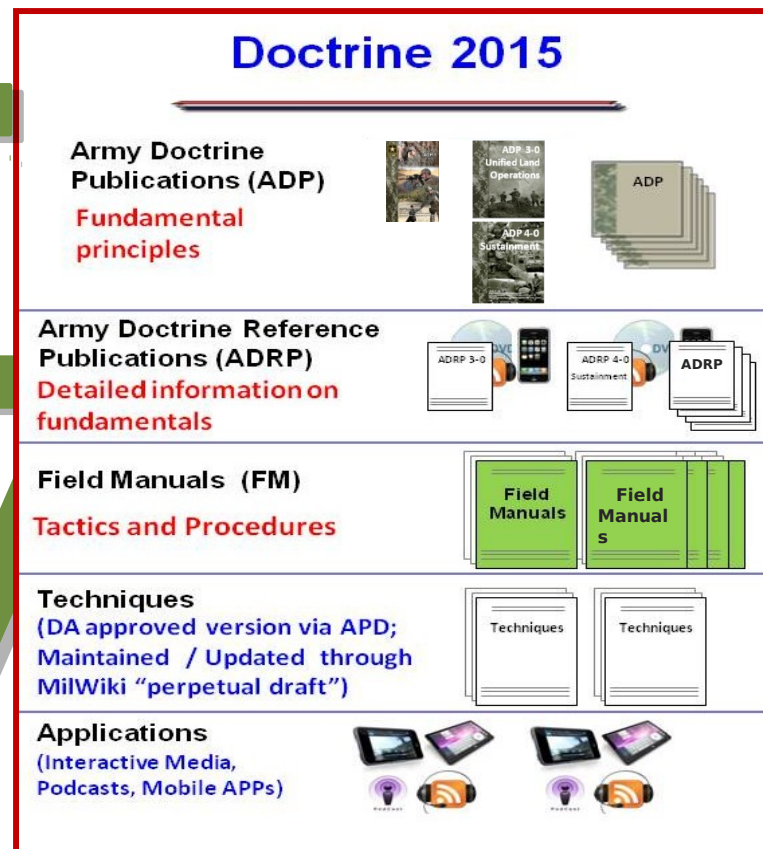
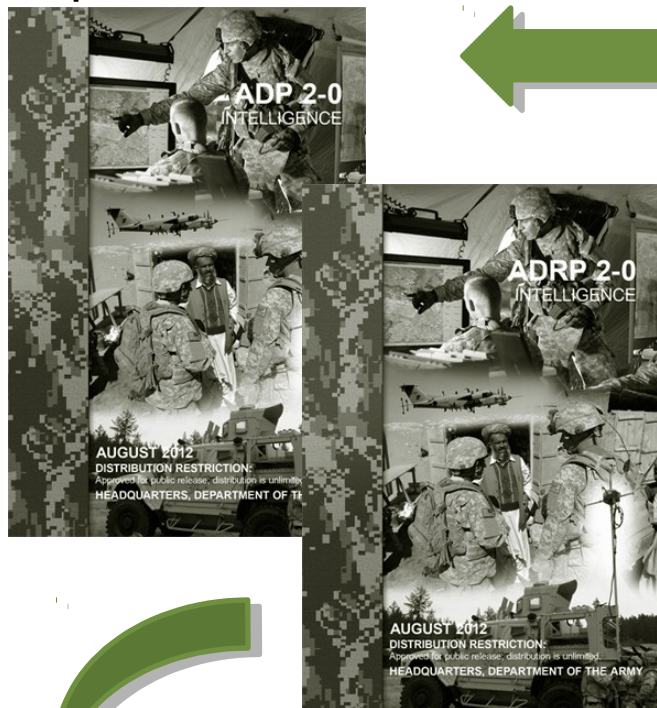
POC: Mr. Craig Sieting
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ADP and ADRP 2-0, Intelligence



Army's doctrine for intelligence support of Unified Land Operations



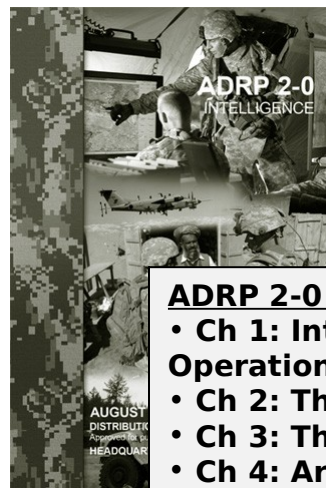


Reorganizing Our Doctrine



FM 2-0 (23 March 2011)

- Ch 1: Intelligence and the operational environment
- Ch 2: The Intelligence Community
- Ch 3: Fundamentals in Full Spectrum operations
- Ch 4: Intelligence Process in Full Spectrum Operations
- Ch 5: All-Source Intelligence
- Ch 6: Counterintelligence
- Ch 7: Human Intelligence
- Ch 8: Geospatial Intelligence
- Ch 9: Imagery Intelligence
- Ch 10: Measurement and Signature Intelligence
- Ch 11: Open-Source intelligence
- Ch 12: SIGINT
- Ch 13: Technical Intelligence
- App A: Intelligence Estimate, Intelligence Running Estimate, and Intelligence Summary
- App B: Language Support



ADRP 2-0 (Aug 2012)

- Ch 1: Intelligence Support to Unified Land Operations
- Ch 2: The Role of Intelligence
- Ch 3: The Intelligence Process
- Ch 4: Army Intelligence Capabilities
- Ch 5: Intelligence Staff Support
- Ch 6: Force Projection Operations



— Moved to ADP/ADRP 2-0

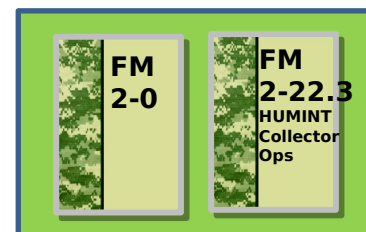
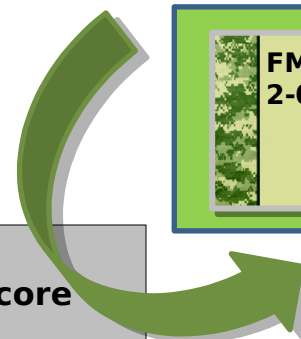


— Will move to new ATPs

NOTE:

ADP 2-0 establishes three MI core competencies:

- *Intelligence synchronization*
- *Intelligence analysis*
- *Intelligence operations*





Army Doctrine Publication 2-0



Joint Intelligence

The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity which results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity.

- As a function, intelligence is inherently joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational.
- Unified action partners provide cultural awareness as well as unique perspectives and capabilities that reinforce and complement Army intelligence capabilities.

Unified Land Operations

How the Army seizes, retains, and exploits the initiative to gain and maintain a position of relative advantage in sustained land operations in order to create the conditions for favorable conflict resolution.

Intelligence in Unified Land Operations

The Army synchronizes its intelligence efforts with unified action partners to achieve unity of effort and to meet the commander's intent. Intelligence unity of effort is critical to accomplish the mission. Intelligence reduces operational uncertainty—

By facilitating...

Commanders' and Decisionmakers' Situational Understanding

Executed through the...

Intelligence Warfighting Function

The related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding of the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations.

Tasks:

- Support to force generation.
- Support to situational understanding.
- Conduct information collection.
- Support to targeting and information capabilities.

Which leverages the...

Intelligence Enterprise

- Intelligence community.
- Intelligence architecture.
- Intelligence professionals.

Guided by...

Mission Command

Intelligence Enterprise

To do this—

The Army conducts the intelligence warfighting function through these fundamental doctrinal constructs

Basic activities and tasks used to describe the intelligence warfighting function and leverage the intelligence enterprise

A broad process for supporting operations

The basic "building blocks" that together constitute the intelligence effort

Core Competencies

- Intelligence synchronization
- Intelligence operations
- Intelligence analysis

Intelligence Process

- Plan and direct
- Collect
- Produce
- Disseminate
- Analyze
- Assess

Intelligence Capabilities

- All-source intelligence
- Single-source intelligence
 - Intelligence disciplines
 - Counterintelligence
 - Geospatial intelligence
 - Human intelligence
 - Measurement and signature intelligence
 - Open-source intelligence
 - Signals intelligence
 - Technical intelligence
 - Complementary intelligence capabilities
 - Biometrics-enabled intelligence
 - Cyber-enabled intelligence
 - Document and media exploitation
 - Forensic-enabled intelligence
 - Processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED)



Army Doctrine Publication 2-0



Central Idea: To ensure the Army remains the dominant land force in the world, it requires a focused and intensive intelligence effort. The Army requires detailed intelligence on complex operational environments to support a range of military operations. Intelligence is a product, a process, and a function that enables the Army to conduct operations through its contributions to mission command.

Key Points:

- As a function, intelligence is inherently joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational.
- The Army synchronizes its intelligence efforts with unified action partners.
- Intelligence reduces operational uncertainty –
 - By facilitating Commanders' and Decisionmakers' situational understanding.
 - Guided by Mission Command.
- The Intelligence Warfighting Function (IWfF) is the related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding of the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations.
- The Army conducts the IWfF through the Intelligence Process.
- The basic building blocks that constitute the intelligence effort include all-source intelligence and single-source intelligence.



Enduring Themes



- Intelligence is inherently joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational.
- Intelligence enables mission command.
- People are the central component of the intelligence warfighting function.
- Teamwork and cooperation through the intelligence enterprise is essential to intelligence support.
- Intelligence facilitates understanding of the operational environment and supports decisionmakers at all levels.
- Intelligence disciplines.





Changes



- Intelligence core competencies
- Intelligence Operations
- Intelligence Analysis (Modified)
- The Intelligence Enterprise
- Fusion Centers
- Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
- The Intelligence Process (Modified)
- Intelligence complementary capabilities
- Civil Considerations and Sociocultural Understanding
- Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED)





Core Competencies



The intelligence core competencies are the most basic activities and tasks the Army uses to describe and drive the intelligence warfighting function and leverage the intelligence enterprise.

Intelligence Synchronization

- *Intelligence synchronization* is the “art” of integrating information collection and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently support decision-making.

Intelligence Operations

- *Intelligence operations* are the tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements .
- Intelligence operations is one of the four primary means for information collection.

Intelligence Analysis

- *Intelligence analysis* is the process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production.
- Intelligence analysis is specific to the intelligence warfighting function.

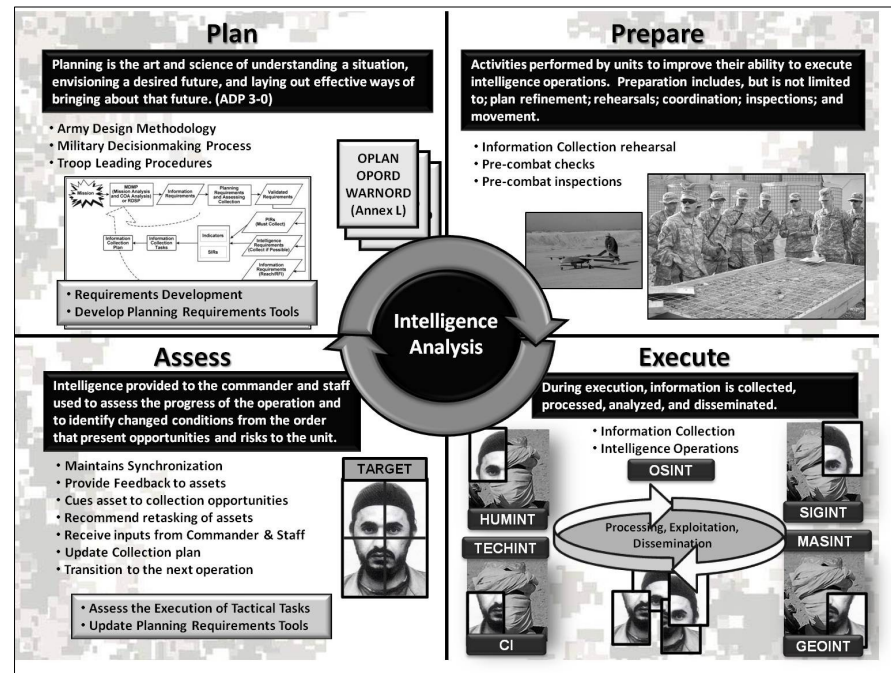
The intelligence core competencies also serve as those areas that all MI units and Soldiers must continuously train on in order to maintain a high degree of proficiency.



Intelligence Operations



- Intelligence operations is one of the four primary means for information collection.
 - Reconnaissance
 - Surveillance
 - Security operations.
- Intelligence operations collect information about the intent, activities, and capabilities of threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment to support commanders' decision-making.
- Flexibility and adaptability to changing situations are critical for conducting effective intelligence operations.



***Intelligence operations* are the tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements (ADRP 2-0).**



Intelligence Analysis



- Intelligence analysis for all MI personnel, not just all-source analysts.
- Clearly and distinctly cover all-source analysis within the publication.
- Improve clarity of terminology and doctrinal constructs.
- Emphasize: critical thinking, embracing ambiguity, collaboration & working in a distributed network, problem-solving, network analysis, and knowledge management.
- ~~Cover the~~ relationships to military decision-making process (MDMP), Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB), Intel Support to Targeting, and Risk Management.
- Discuss the feedback loop.
- Come to consensus & support training of analytical tradecraft.



Our Goal: Support the development of creative, adaptive, innovative, deep thinking intelligence analysts



Intelligence Enterprise



- The intelligence enterprise comprises all U.S. intelligence professionals, sensors, systems, federated organizations, information, and processes supported by a network-enabled architecture.
- The intelligence warfighting function is the Army's contribution to the intelligence enterprise.
- Analysts leverage the intelligence enterprise to create a more comprehensive and detailed assessment of threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment (such as civil and cultural considerations) to facilitate mission command.
- The value of the intelligence enterprise is the ability it provides to leverage information from all unified action partners, including access to national capabilities, as well as non-intelligence information, and specialized analysis by unified action partners.
- *The most important element of the intelligence enterprise is the people that make it work.*





Fusion Centers



A fusion center is an ad hoc collaborative effort between several units, organizations, or agencies that provide resources, expertise, information, and intelligence with the goal of supporting the rapid execution of operations.

- Fusion centers are primarily designed to focus collection and promote information sharing across multiple participants within a specific geographic area or mission type.
- Manage the flow of information and intelligence.
- Focus information collection to satisfy information requirements.
- Process, exploit, analyze, and disseminate the resulting collection.



Operations and Intelligence convergence





Re-introducing ISR



The following modifications were added to ADP 2-0 and ADRP 2-0:

The Army executes intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) through the operations and intelligence processes (with an emphasis on intelligence analysis and leveraging the larger intelligence enterprise) and information collection. Consistent with joint doctrine, *intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance* is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. (JP 2-01)

- The relationship of ISR and Information Collection

Information collection activities, a key component of ISR and the intelligence enterprise, provide commanders with detailed and timely intelligence, enabling them to gain situational understanding of the threat and relevant aspects of the operational environment.



Intelligence Process



The joint intelligence process provides the basis for common intelligence terminology & procedures. It consists of six interrelated categories of intelligence operations.

Due to the unique characteristics of Army operations, the Army intelligence process differs in a few subtle ways while accounting for each category of the joint process. The Army intelligence process consists of four steps & two continuing activities.

Joint intel process	Army intel process
Planning & direction	Plan & direct
Collection	Collect
Processing & exploitation	Produce
Analysis & production	Disseminate
Dissemination & integration	Analyze (continuing activity)
Evaluation & feedback	Assess (continuing activity)

The Army views the intelligence process as a model that describes how the intelligence warfighting function facilitates situational understanding & supports decision-making. This process provides a common framework for



Intelligence Process



Plan and Direct

Intelligence analysts must prepare detailed planning products for the commander and staff for orders production and the conduct of operations.

- Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
- Planning Requirements and Assessing Collection
- Generating Intelligence Knowledge
- Research and Intelligence Reach



Collect

Collection is synchronized to provide critical information at key times throughout the phases of an operation and during the transition from one operation to another operation.

- Information Collection
- Intelligence Operations
- Security Operations
- Reconnaissance
- Surveillance



Disseminate

Commanders must receive combat information and intelligence products in time and in an appropriate format to facilitate situational understanding and support decisionmaking.

- Command Channels
- Staff Channels
- Technical Channels

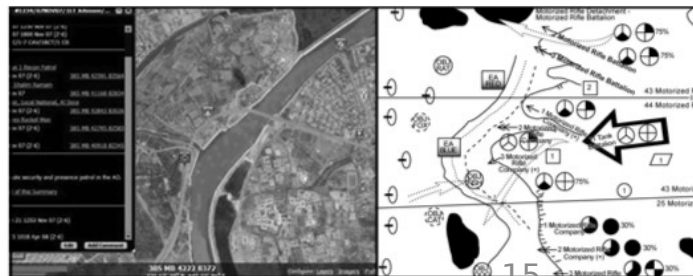


Analyze
and
Assess

Produce

Production is the development of information and intelligence through the analysis of collected information.

- Intelligence Estimate
- Intelligence Summary
- Staff Estimate
- Common Operational Picture





Complementary Capabilities



Complementary intelligence capabilities contribute valuable information for all-source intelligence to facilitate the conduct of operations.

- Biometrics-enabled intelligence (BEI)
- Cyber-enabled intelligence
- Document and media exploitation (DOMEX)
- Forensic-enabled intelligence (FEI)





Civil Considerations & Sociocultural Understanding



Understanding a culture has become an increasingly important competency for Soldiers.

... Army leaders seek to understand the situation in terms of the local cultures while avoiding their own cultural biases.

- Operational variables: Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical Environment, and Time.
- Human Terrain System (HTS) team can assist in sociocultural analysis & understanding.
- Sociocultural factors expands on cultural factors in previous doctrine.
- Cultural & sociocultural understanding is also crucial in multinational operations.



Sociocultural factors are the social, cultural, and behavioral factors characterizing the relationships and activities of the population of a specific region or operational environment (JP 7-01.3).



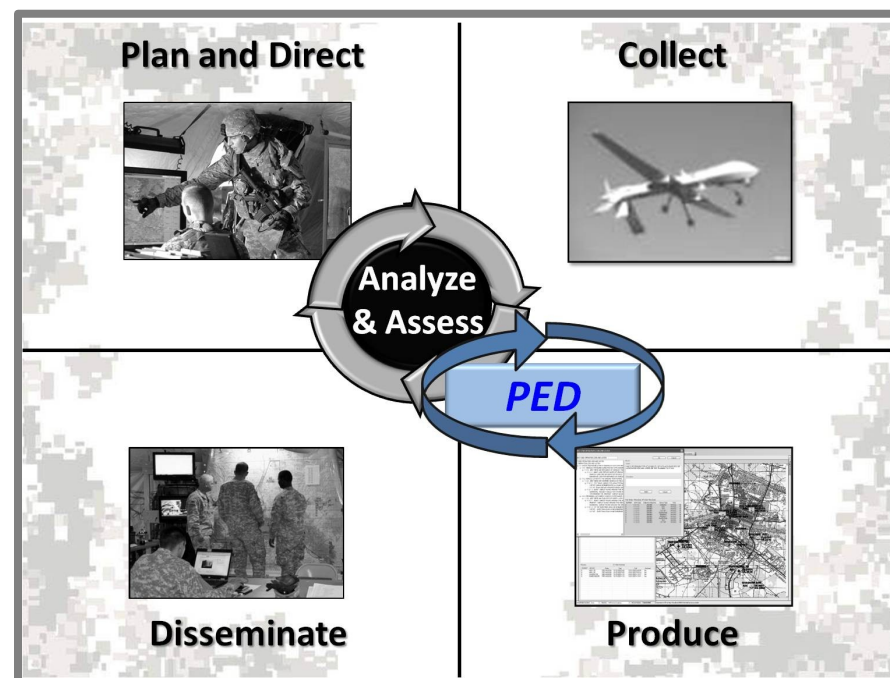
PED

(Processing, Exploitation, & Dissemination)



PED activities facilitate timely, relevant, usable, & tailored intelligence

- Single-source intelligence operations
- Prioritized & focused on intelligence processing, analysis, & assessment
- Accelerates the time between collection and use of the information
- Provides combat information, and supports timely targeting and subsequent collection



- **PED enablers = specialized intelligence and communications systems, advanced technologies, and personnel (MI systems and personnel)**



Questions